

APPLICATION  
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TITLE: PROCESSING NODE FOR ELIMINATING DUPLICATE  
NETWORK USAGE DATA

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Processing Node for Eliminating Duplicate  
Network Usage Data

BACKGROUND

This invention relates to systems that collect statistical information from computer networks and in particular to systems that collect information that originates from wireless Internet devices.

Data collection systems are used to collect information from network traffic flow over a network. These data collection systems are designed to capture network traffic from sources of the network traffic and deliver the data to consuming applications such as a billing application. There are several commercially available systems for collecting and mediating network usage statistics. These systems generally can collect specific types of statistics such as Radius, SNMP and Netflow. The mentioned types of systems offer essential network accounting information such as bytes used along with time stamps, but only for specified network devices.

Wireless devices are also being used with the Internet. For example, one service is the GPRS (general packet radio service). GPRS is a packet-based wireless communication service. Another protocol is the UDP protocol (User Datagram Protocol).

SUMMARY

One problem with wireless devices is that some protocols allow for the possibility of duplicate packets. While that may not be a problem with respect to packet use in receipt at a destination, it becomes a consideration for a billing application. Duplicate packets can result in improper statistics being collected that cause duplicate or inaccurate billing and so forth.

According to an aspect of the present invention, a method for removing duplicate records produced from gathering statistics concerning network data packets includes determining whether a session key associated with the network record maps to an active session and, if the session key maps to an active session, determining whether a record key associated with the NAR exists within the session and dropping the network record if the session key exists in the session.

According to an additional aspect of the present invention, a method for removing duplicate records produced from gathering statistics concerning network data packets transmitted by a wireless protocol includes determining if a session key

associated with a record maps to an already propagating session and if so dropping the network record.

According to an additional aspect of the present invention, a computer program product residing on a computer readable media for removing duplicate records produced from gathering statistics concerning network data packets includes instructions for causing a computer to determine whether a session key associated with the network record maps to an active session and, if the session key maps to an active session, determine whether a record key associated with the NAR exists within the session. The computer program product also includes instructions to drop the network record if the session key exists in the session.

According to an additional aspect of the present invention, a data collection system includes a processor and a memory storing a computer program product for execution in the processor. The computer program product removes duplicate records produced from gathering statistics concerning network data packets and includes instructions to determine whether a session key associated with the network record maps to an active session and, if the session key maps to an active session, determine whether a record key associated with the NAR exists within the session, and drop the network record if the session key exists in the session.

One or more aspects of the invention may include one or more of the following advantages.

The invention handles duplicates by routing all data records to a common processing node called an order enhancer node. Equipment nodes may send the same data record to different collector nodes. The collector nodes can determine that the data record packets are from the same gateway support node, e.g., a GGSN general gateway type and route the records to the same order enhancer node. For example, a system can include two or more order enhancer nodes to keep up with multiple equipment interfaces (EI's). If two EI's each get the same packet, the EI's are configured to send the records to the same order enhancer node. The order enhancer node can order the records to make sure that records are sent out in the correct order. This routing examines a Session ID of a record so that equipment nodes can direct records to proper nodes.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a network system including distributed data collection/processing system.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram depicting a logical view of a network accounting implementation using the distributed data collection/processing system of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram depicting a physical view of the network accounting implementation showing an arrangement of nodes distributed in chains across host systems.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a data processing domain in the data collection/processing system of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a chart showing queue assignments used for data flow management.

FIG. 5A is a block diagram showing data flow management maps.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of data flow management in the system of FIG. 1.

FIG. 6A is a block diagram showing queue structures.

FIG. 6B is a flow chart showing record transfer under the data flow management process.

FIGS. 7-9 are block diagrams of various node types showing input and output data types.

FIG. 10 is a flow chart showing node manager processing.

FIG. 11 is a flow chart showing a node manager process for NAR routing based transfers.

FIG. 12 is a block diagram depicting a node administration process.

FIG. 12A is a flow chart showing node manager administration processing.

FIGS. 13A-13K are screen shots depicting aspects of an administrative client graphical user interface.

FIG. 14, is a block diagram of a typical wireless client device access to the Internet.

FIG. 15 is a block diagram of an accounting process.

FIG. 16 is a flow chart of a duplicate network record removal process.

FIG. 17 is a block diagram of a computer system that can implement node hosts and servers for the system.

## DESCRIPTION

Referring to FIG. 1, an implementation of a distributed data collection system 10 is shown. The distributed data collection system 10 can be used to obtain network information for an accounting process or, alternatively, can be used for other data collection activity such as providing data to user-defined data consuming applications such as billing, performance reporting, service level management, capacity planning, trending, and so forth. Herein the system will be described with respect to an accounting process 20 (FIG.2) although other implementations, of course, can be used.

The data collection system 10 includes a plurality of host computers H1-H4 dispersed across a network 18 such as the Internet. The host computers H1-H4 can be any computing device that includes a central processing unit or equivalent. The host computers H1-H4 are disposed in the network 18 in order to capture network data flowing through the network. The host computers H1-H4 include configurable nodes, as will be described, which are arranged to process the network data in a distributed manner. The host computers H1-H4 transfer records between each other via virtual paths 13a-13c using a network protocol. Thus, if the network is the Internet the TCP/IP protocol is used. As shown in FIG. 1, the system also includes a server computer 12 that runs a server process 12' used to configure nodes on the host computers H1-H4 in order to provide the desired data collection activity. The data collection system 10 also includes a client system 14 operating a client process 14' that interfaces with the server process 12' in order to accomplish the aforementioned configuration functions. As also shown, host systems H1 and H4 include interfaces (not numbered) that couple to user defined applications 16a, 16d such as billing, performance reporting, service level management, capacity planning, trending, and so forth.

In addition, host systems H1, H2 and H3 also include equipment interfaces (not numbered) that obtain data from the network 18. The network devices (not shown) can produce data of various types and formats that are handled in the data collection system 10. Examples of data types include "Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service" records (RADIUS). Other information sources can include network traffic flow, RMON/RMON2 data, SNMP-based data, and other sources of network usage data. The host computers H1-H4 are configured and arranged in a manner to perform the specified function such as the network accounting function mentioned above. They can be geographically dispersed throughout the network but are logically coupled together in order to perform the requested task.

Referring now to FIG. 2, a logical view of the arrangement of FIG. 1 configured as an accounting process 20 is shown. Here the host computers H1-H4 each have a plurality of nodes, e.g., nodes 24a-24c on hosts H1-H3 respectively, nodes 26a-26c on hosts H1-H3 respectively, nodes 28a-28d on hosts H1-H4 respectively, and nodes 30a and 30d on nodes H1 and H4 only. The nodes within the host computers H1-H4 are arranged to provide chains 32 to provide the accounting process 20. Nodes 24a-24c are equipment interface nodes that will be described below which are used to obtain network data from network devices s1-s3 disposed within the network. The network devices s1-s3 can be switches, routers, remote access concentrators, probes, flow probes, directory naming services and so forth. Nodes 30a and 30d are output interfaces as also will be described below which are used to interface the network accounting process 20 to the network consuming applications 16a and 16b.

The nodes are configured to perform specific or discrete processing tasks and are linked together in the chains 32 as will be described below. This arrangement provides processing that is scalable, programmable and distributed. The assignment of nodes to host computers is generally arbitrary. That is, the nodes can be placed on any one of the host computers H1-H4, on fewer host computers or more host computers. The chaining of the nodes provides a data flow architecture in which input data/records are fed to the first node in the chain and the output records/data from the nodes are received from the last node of the chain. The data that is processed by each node is processed in an order in which nodes are arranged in the chain. The chain may be split into two or more chains or converge to fewer chains to accomplish different processing tasks or loads. This approach allows large volumes of related network data that may be transient in terms of space and time to be received from disparate sources and processed in a timely and optimal fashion through parallel computation on multiple network computers to provide scalability.

Referring to FIG. 3, a physical view of the implementation of the accounting process 20 is shown. The accounting process 20 has a plurality of processing nodes arranged in the chains 32. Each node in each of the chains 32 performs a specific task in the accounting process 20. The output of one node, e.g., node 26a, is directed to the input of a succeeding node, e.g., node 28a. For some nodes such as node 28a the output is directed to several succeeding nodes e.g., nodes 30a and 28d. Data flows between nodes until the data is removed from the accounting process 20 by being captured by an application 16a, 16b (FIGS. 1, 2). If any node in a chain 32 fails and stops processing, network records for that node will stack up in the node's

input queue (not shown) so that the data is generally not lost.

Node types that may be included in an accounting process 20 include an Equipment Interface (EI) type such as nodes 24a-24c that collect data from a source outside the accounting process 20. In one embodiment the EI node translates data into network records, such as network accounting records (NARS). Network accounting records NARS are normalized network records. Since the accounting process 20 collects data from multiple types of network equipment, the EI node translates and normalizes these different types of records into a NAR. The NAR can be processed by any other node in the accounting process 20. There are several different specific EIs, one for each type of information source (i.e., RADIUS EI, GGSN EI, etc.)

The accounting process 20 also includes an enhancement processor node type (EP) e.g., nodes 26a-26c, which can perform several different processing tasks. The enhancement node may add attributes to a NAR based on the value of an existing attribute in the NAR. In addition, an enhancement node may perform filtering, data normalization, or other functions. The accounting process 20 also includes an aggregation processor node type (AP) e.g., nodes 28a-28d that aggregate a series of NARS into one NAR by correlating or as appropriate combining specific attributes and accumulating metrics over time. The system also includes an output interface node type (OI) e.g., nodes 30a and 30d that translates NARS to an external data format and delivers the data to a data consuming application. Additional details on the node processing types will be described below.

In FIG. 3, the nodes are arranged in chains 32 distributed over four host computers (H1-H4). Two of these computers (H2 and H3) each have an EI node 24b, 28c, an EP node 26b, 26c, and an AP node 28b, 28c. Computer H1 has an EI node 24a, EP node 26a, AP node 28a, and an OI node 30a. The fourth computer (H4) has an AP node 28d and an OI node 30d. The accounting system 20 can have many processing nodes that may be distributed across many host machines.

An administrative graphical user interface GUI, as described below, is used to set up the chains of nodes that are responsible for processing NARS in a particular order. This chaining approach can increase throughput of records in an accounting process by distributing the work of a single node across multiple processors. Chaining can also help in load balancing and providing flexibility and distributed functionality to the accounting process 20.

Referring to FIG. 4, a data processing domain 50 for nodes in the data collection system 10 such as the accounting process 20 includes run-time

components. The run-time components include the Server process (AS) 12' executing on the server 12 (FIG. 1) that provides communications between an Client 14' executing on the client system 14 (FIG. 1) and Node Managers 52. A node manager 52 resides on each machine or host H1-H4 in the accounting process. The Client (AC) 14' is a browser applet or application that allows a user to administer the accounting process 20 by supplying configuration information to the node managers 52. The Node Manager 52 provides a Remote Method Invocation (RMI) registry 57 on a well-known port, e.g., a port that is specified and registers itself in the RMI registry 57.

The Node Managers (NM) 52 manage nodes generally 58 e.g., nodes 24a-24c, 26a-26c, 28a-28d and 30a, 30d (FIGS. 2 and 3) that perform processing on data, records, and so forth. The accounting process 20 also includes a Local Data Manager (LDM) 56 that moves data, i.e., network records such as NARS between local nodes (i.e., nodes on the same host system), and Remote Data Manager (RDM) 54 that moves data between remote nodes (i.e., nodes on different host systems). In the accounting process 20, the accounting data or records are contained in queues. The data could also be contained in a file structure or other arrangements.

Referring to FIG. 5, an exemplary queue assignment 80 used for Data Flow on host H2 in FIG. 3 is shown. For the arrangement in FIG. 3, aggregation node 28d has an input queue on host H1 (FIG. 3), since it receives data from node 28a, which exists on host H1 (FIG. 3). Node 28d also has input queues on hosts H2 and H3 as well. Node 28d has input, output, and temporary queues on host H4 (FIG. 3).

Referring to FIG. 5A, data in an accounting process 20 flows through the system 10 according to a Data Flow Map. The Server 12 maintains a master Data Flow Map 82 for the entire accounting process 20. Each Node Manager maintains a subset of the master map 84a-84i that maps only the portion of the node chain on the Node Manager's host. The data flow map is a data structure that lists all nodes that send data to other nodes to represent the flow of data. The Data Flow Map specifies, for each node, what nodes should receive output NARS from the node. Each node on a host has an input queue, an output queue, and a temporary queue on that host. Further, if a remote node does not exist on a particular host but receives output from a node that does exist on the particular host, then the remote node has only an input queue on that host.

The node makes a decision as to which of downstream nodes a particular NAR will be delivered. That decision determines the input queue that the NAR is written to. Data managers 56 or 58 are responsible for moving data between nodes.



The data manager 54 or 56 periodically (which is also configurable), looks to see what data is in output queues. When the data manager finds NARS, the data manager moves the NARS to the appropriate input queue of a succeeding node. While this embodiment uses local and remote data managers, a single data manager that handles both local and remote transfers can be used.

Other distribution methods, as described below in conjunction with FIG. 11, can be used. Thus, instead of nodes having a single output queue, nodes can have multiple queues. Multiple output queues provide the ability to split the NAR stream up into portions that can be delivered to different downstream nodes based upon selectable criteria.

Referring to FIG. 6, a data flow example 90 in accounting process 20 is shown. The arrows indicate the directions that NARS are transferred. Data are received from a data source 91 at Node 92, an EI node. The EI node 92 converts the data to NARS, and writes the NARS to its output queue 92b. The LDM 93 moves the NARS from output queue 92b to an input queue 94a of node 94, in accordance with the Data Flow Map (DFM) for that LDM 93. Node 94 reads from its input queue 94a and writes to its output queue 94b. The LDM 93 moves the NARS from the output queue 94b to an input queue 97a. The RDM 99 reads the NARS from input queue 97a, connects with the RDM 100 on host H2, and sends the NARS to the RDM 100. The RDM 100 on host H2 receives the NARS, and writes them into input queue 102a. Node 102 on host H2 reads from its input queue 102a, processes the NARS and writes NARS to output queue 102b.

Nodes generally get input NARS from an input queue, and write output NARS to an output queue. The exceptions are EIs, which get input data from outside the accounting process 20, and OIs, which output data to data consuming applications that are outside the accounting process 20.

Referring to FIG. 6A, generally a processing node 58 has a functional process 58' (e.g., enhancing, aggregating, equipment interface or output interface, and others) and can use temporary queues 93'-93'' to keep a NAR "cache." NAR cache can be used to hold output NARS, until the NARS are ready to be moved to the node output queue 92', 92''. Once a node's current output cache grows to a configured size, the output file is placed in the output queue. Also, if the cache file has existed longer than a configured amount of time, the data manager node will move it to the output queue regardless of it's size. The data manager can be a LDM or a RDM. This will ensure that data continues to flow through the system in times of very low traffic. A queue 96' can also be provided to hold NARS to persist to storage 95.

Referring to FIG. 6B, the Local Data Manager LDM 93 distributes the NARS from each node's output queue to the destination node's input queues. There is one LDM 93 running on each node host in an accounting process 20. The LDM 93 periodically scans 112 node output queues, and determines 114 if there are NARS to transfer. If there are NARS to transfer the LDM determines 116 destinations based upon the local data flow mapping, and copies 118 NARS in the output queue to the destination node(s') input queue(s). Once the file is successfully distributed 120, the LDM removes 122 the file(s) from the output queue. In FIG. 6, on host H1, the LDM 93 would copy NARS from output 92b to input 94a, and from output 94b to input 97a. Even though node 102 is remote to host H1, node 102 still has an input queue on host H1 because node 102 receives input from a node on host H1.

The Remote Data Manager (RDM) 99 delivers NARS destined for nodes on remote hosts in generally the same manner as shown in FIG. 6B for the LDM. There is one RDM 99 running each node host computer in an accounting process 20. The RDM periodically scans the input queues of remote nodes for NARS, transferring NARS by connecting to the RDM 100 on the destination machine and once a NAR has been successfully delivered, removing the NAR from the input queue. The accounting process 20 can also be configured to maintain NAR files after processing for backup and restore purposes. The RDM 100 also receives NARS from remote RDMs, and places them in the destination node's input queue. In FIG. 6, on node host H1, the RDM 99 would periodically check input queue 97a for NARS. Once found, it would open a connection to host H2, send the file, and remove the file from input 97a. The RDM 100 on host H2 would place the file in input queue 102a on host H2.

A functional Node 58 can be an EI, aggregator, enhancer, and OI, as mentioned above. Additionally, a functional node can be a special type of enhancer node, an order enhancer node, as discussed below. The components have a set of common functionality including the input and output of NARS, and administrative functions. All nodes are derived from a base node class, or some intermediate class that derives from the base node class. This set of classes provides common functionality to be offered by all nodes. The base node provides functionality to derived nodes to monitor the input queue for incoming NARS, read the NARS in and make the NARS available for processing. The base node enables writing of the processed NARS to a file in the output queue. All nodes require initialization of objects necessary for error logging, node configuration, and other common processing such as control of threads required for processing of NARS for those

nodes whose input data comes the nodes' input queue.

Referring to FIG. 7-9, there are four different kinds of functional nodes EI, EP, AP, and OI that fall into three general categories. As shown in FIG. 7, an EI node does not receive its input data as NARS in an input queue. Instead, it receives raw data from the network, a flat file, or database. The output for an EI node will be network records e.g., NARS. The base node has utilities to store NARS. As shown in FIG 8, aggregator and enhancement nodes receive data from the node's input queue and store resultant NARS in the node's output queue. As shown in FIG. 9, OI nodes receive data from the node's input queue. However, data produced from the NARS is stored in places. NARS processed by OI Nodes may be formatted and stored in a database or flat file, or any other data source provided to the system or they may be sent out as network messages to some non-target device.

Referring to FIG. 10, processing by the Node Manager (NM) 52 (FIG. 4) that is included on each host that participates in an accounting process is shown. The Node Manager 52 is run at boot up time, and is responsible for launching 132a other functional processes (Nodes, LDM, RDM). During node initialization, the Node Manager 52 provides 132b nodes with all queue and configuration information that nodes require to run. Since a node exists as an object within the Node Manager 52, the NM 52 issues commands to the node as needed. The set of commands the Node Manager 52 may issue is defined in an interface that all nodes implement. It is also responsible for providing necessary data to the other components. All nodes and the LDM/RDM exist in memory as objects maintained by the Node Manager.

The Node Manager 52 on each Accounting process provides 132c a Remote Method Invocation (RMI) registry 57 on a well-known port, e.g., a port that is specified and registers itself in the RMI registry 57. When produced by the Node Manager, an RDM 52 will also register itself in the registry 57 as part of its initialization processing. The node manager maintains the RMI registry 57 for the other processes, e.g., RDM, Admin Server, and acts as an entry point for all admin communications on its system.

The node manager 52 interfaces 132d with the Server 12 and is responsible for adding, deleting, starting, stopping, and configure nodes, as requested by the Server 12. The Node Manager 52 also maintains current status of all nodes and transfers that information to the Server and maintains configuration information for components. The Server communicates to the NM 52 by looking for the NM's registry 57 on the well-known port, and getting the reference to the NM 52 through the registry 57. The RDM 52 exists as a remote object contained within the Node

Manager and registers itself in the registry 57 so that RDMs 52 on other node hosts can communicate with it via RMI 57.

As part of the initialization, the Node Manager 52 has two configuration files that are read in upon start up. The data flow map file indicates where the output of each node on the NM's computer should be directed. The output of some nodes on a given host may be directed to target nodes that are remote to the host. This file also contains the hostname or IP address of the host where the remote node is located. The node list file contains information about which nodes should be running on the NM's host, including the nodes' types, id numbers, and configured state (running, stopped, etc.) The NM 52 monitors all of the nodes, as well as the LDM and RDM. It receives events fired from each of these objects and propagates the events to the Admin Server. In addition, the node manager logs status received from the LDM/RDM and nodes.

As part of the NM administration 132d, the node manager administers changes to the data flow map and the node table. If either file is changed, the NM will cause the LDM, or RDM (depending on which file is changed) to reconfigure. The NM will write the node configuration file when a node is produced or node configuration is edited. If the node is running at the time, the NM will notify the node to reconfigure. The LDM moves the data from the output queues of producer nodes to the input queues of each node's consumers. When initialized, the LDM reads the local data flow map file and builds a data structure representing the nodes and destinations. The node manager periodically scans each source node's output queue. If the node manager discovers NARS in a node's output queue, the node manager copies the NARS to the input queues of the nodes that are destinations to that source node. Once the NAR has been fully distributed, the copy in the source node's output queue will be removed (deleted). If the LDM was unable to copy the NAR to all of its destinations input queues, it will not remove the NAR but will keep attempting to send the NAR until it has been successfully transferred, at which time it will remove the file from the queue. The LDM reads only one "configuration" file at start up, the local data flow map file. This file contains a list of all of the nodes that the LDM services and the destinations of all of the nodes.

For nodes that reside on a remote host, a 'local' input queue is produced. NARS are copied to this local input queue as for local destination nodes. The RDM is responsible for moving NARS in these local input queues to the input queues of nodes on remote hosts. The RDM scans the input queues of nodes that are remote to the host the RDM is running on. If the RDM finds NARS, it connects to the RDM

on the remote host that the destination node is on, transfers the NARS, and deletes the NARS.

Upon execution, the RDM registers in an RMI registry running on its local machine, on a well-known port. After registering itself in the RMI registry, the RDM reads in its remote data flow map file, which is maintained by the Node Manager. Based upon the mapping in the file, the RDM scans each remote node's local input queue. If it discovers NARS in an input queue, it connects to the RDM on the host that the remote destination node lives on, transfers the NARS, and then deletes the NARS. Once the NAR file has been fully distributed to all mapped remote nodes, the copy in the node's local input queue will be removed (deleted). If the RDM was unable to transfer the file to all of its destination RDMs, it will not remove it. When an RDM is receiving a file, it first writes the data to a temporary file in its temporary area. After the file has been fully received and written, the RDM renames (moves) the file to the appropriate node's input area. This is to prevent a possible race condition that could occur if the node tries to read the file before the RDM is finished writing it to the input queue. The RDM reads only one "configuration" file at start up, the remote data flow mapping file. This file contains a list of all of the remote nodes that the RDM services, including their host IP addresses and RMI registry ports. The Node Manager List contains an entry for each node manager in the system. Each entry contains an IP address of the host that the NM's is on, its RMI registry port, and its name. The node list is a file that contains information on each node in the system.

Referring to FIG. 11, there are other cases where processing does not need multiple NARS. For example, an enhancement node adds attributes into a single NAR as opposed to combining multiple NARS into one. In that case, the process can be configured to send NARS to different enhancer nodes. For aggregation processing a node can be configured to send all NARS to a specific node, to all nodes, or can be configured to divide the stream in an intelligent way to accomplish some specific task. The stream can be divided based upon some attribute e.g., "IP Address originating transaction" that correlates a group of NARS that can be aggregated together, or a selected delivery method. The different algorithms used for the NAR routing decision processing are user configurable.

The user selects 142a a NAR routing algorithm (round robin, attribute, equal, none) through a GUI described below. The graphical user interface allows node configuration such as NAR routing information to be added to a data flow map that is sent to all node hosts. The node host receives 142b the data flow map and

5 distributes the map to all affected nodes to reconfigure those nodes. A node reads  
142c configuration and data flow map when initialized. All nodes contain a data  
management object LDM or RDM that handles reading and writing of NARS in the  
node's input and output queues. In order to maintain data integrity, a file-based  
process is used to transport 142d NARS between nodes. With NAR routing, a  
separate queue is provided for each destination node to which a portion of the data  
stream will be routed. The file management object determines which queue to place  
a NAR, using one of a plurality of methods, e.g., standard (as described above),  
round robin, evenly distributed, or selected content of NAR attribute, e.g., an explicit  
value-based criterion.

10 As previously mentioned, each queue is periodically (on a configurable timer  
duration) copied to the input queue of its corresponding destination node. However,  
the NARS that each destination receives are typically mutually exclusive of NARS  
received by other destinations. The node managers 52 can be configured for the  
NAR routing of all NARS to other destinations as well as copying all NARS to each  
destination node that is configured to receive all NARS. This functionality can be  
added to base classes from which all application node classes are derived, enabling  
all nodes to inherit the ability to split a data stream into multiple paths or streams.

15 Use of the NAR routing processing depends on the node configuration. Node  
configuration files include configuration elements such as the number of queue to  
which the currently configured node will send data and a NAR routing function. The  
NAR routing function determines the queue to which the data will be sent. This  
NAR routing approach enables transfers of NAR records according to certain  
attributes that may be necessary for NAR attribute correlation, aggregation,  
sequencing, and duplicate elimination. In addition, NAR routing increases  
throughput of records in an accounting process by distributing NARS to nodes based  
on where work is most efficiently performed.

20 The option can include an even distribution of NARS sent to all queue  
assuming a NAR attribute, e.g., session id, is not skewed. A round-robin option  
results in NARS being written to each of the queue in turn. This results in an even  
NAR distribution in the queue. This option does not use a NAR key attribute to  
determine which queue to write to. Another option is the "equals" option that allows  
the NAR routing of NARS based on a value of the NAR(key) attribute. As an  
example, the process 10 can look at one attribute inside a NAR and use that attribute  
to determine which downstream node to send the NAR to so that a configuration is  
developed that insures that a downstream aggregator node receives every NAR that

is appropriate. For this option channel values are defined in the node configuration file. The number of entries in the channel value list matches the number of channels. The NAR is written to the queue associated with the channel, as defined in the list of channel value list. The NAR key attribute used for NAR routing is added as an entry in a rules file for the particular node being configured to send NARS to different channels.

The architecture allows parallel processing of NARS rather than having a group of NARS channeled to one destination node. This architecture permits NARS to be channeled to multiple nodes in a manner that reduces the load to any of multiple destinations. As mentioned, NAR routing can be based on several considerations. The exact configuration is application dependent. The configuration can depend on the nature of the downstream processing. If downstream processing needs multiple NARS to enhance or correlate together, then the configuration would take that into consideration.

Referring to FIG. 12, administration of the system 10 using the accounting process 20 as an example is provided by issuing commands from the client 14 to the Server 12, which in turn communicates to the necessary Node Managers 52. An Admin GUI displayed on the Client 14 allows the user to add/remove node hosts, add/remove nodes, view/edit node configurations, process control (start and stop nodes), as well as, view/edit Data Flow Map, Node Location Table, and View node and Node Manager logs. All nodes 58 have a general configuration file 83. Additional configuration elements will vary according to the type of node. The contents will have a key, value format. All nodes also have a 'rules' file 85 that determines how a node 58 performs work. For EI nodes, the rules file defines a mapping for how fields in input records are mapped to attributes in NARS produced by the EI. For OIs, the rules file may define how attributes in NARS are mapped to fields in a flat file or columns in a database. Rules files for Aggregation and Enhancement nodes might define the key attributes in a NAR and other attributes that would be aggregated or enhanced.

Some types of nodes can have secondary configuration files as well. For instance, a Radius EI node can have an "IP Secrets" file (not shown). The locations of these secondary configuration files will be specified in the general configuration file. When running in an accounting process, when a node is added, the node's general configuration file 83 is written to the node's configuration area by the Node Manager.

As shown in FIG. 12A, aspects of the client process 14', server process 12'

and node manager process 52' are shown. The client process 14' obtains 144a a list of available node types from the server process 12'. The client process 14' sends 144b a request to add a node. In response, the server process 12' sends 145a a node\_data object, which is received 144c by the client process 14'. The client 14' sends back 144d the node\_data object populated with configuration data. The server process 12' sends 145b the node\_data object to the appropriate node manager 52. The appropriate node manager 52 receives 146a the node\_data object. The Node\_data object writes the configuration files, while the node manager stores 146b the node type and id in the node list file and instantiates 146c the new node. The new Node reads the configuration file data at start up.

The server process 12' is a middle layer between the client process 14' and Node Managers 52. The server process 12' receives messages from the client process 14', and distributes commands to the appropriate NM(s) 52. The server process 12' maintains current data on the state of the nodes in the system, master Data flow configuration for the system and addresses of node host computers and configurations of their Node Managers 52. The server process 12' will have one entry in admin server RMI registry 12a. When the client process 14' applet is executed, it will look for an RMI registry 12a on the server host 12, and get references to the object bound as the server 12.

The GUI can be implemented as a Java® Sun Microsystems, Inc. applet or a Java® Sun Microsystems, Inc. application inside a web browser. Other techniques can be used. Some embodiments may have the GUI, when running as an applet, execute as a "trusted" applet so that it will have access to the file system of the computer on which it executes. When run as an applet, it uses a web browser, e.g., Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator or Communicator and so forth. The Client 14 thus is a web based GUI which is served from the AS machine via a web server.

The primary communications mechanism is Java Remote Method Invocation (RMI) Java® Sun Microsystems, Inc. Other techniques such as CORBA, OLE® Microsoft, etc. can be used. The Node Manager on each machine will provide an RMI registry on a well-known port, and it will register itself in the registry. The Admin Server will also provide a registry that the Admin GUI will use to communicate with the Admin Server. The Administration server allows the user to perform four types of management, Data Flow Management to direct the flow of data through a node chain, Node Configuration to provide/alter configuration data for specific nodes, Process Control to start/stop specific nodes and Status Monitoring



to monitor the operational status of the processes in a system.

During operation, a user may need to install additional components. The components along with the GUI components will get installed on the server and information regarding the additional components might also get installed on the server system. The client will download those GUI components from the server and be able to bring them up in a window and the user will be able to administer those new nodes as though they had always been there. The process can be reconfigured dynamically while the GUI and system are operating. While the GUI is running, the administrative client may need any new GUI components in order to perform administrative functions. The GUI uses Java class files that are executable code residing on the server that can be dynamically downloaded from the server to the client. The client can load the class files, instantiate them and execute them. This approach allows the GUI to be updated without requiring a shut down of the system.

The Java class files provide functionality and can be loaded one at a time or multiple files at a time. These files are used to configure the client and can be changed dynamically while the client is running. That is, Java class file is a file stored on the server that is used to configure the client. The class file is not the configuration file, but contains the executable program code used to configure the client.

There will be multiple class files stored on the server that will be requested by the client. The requested files are downloaded to the client. The client can load them and execute them. While the GUI is running a user can add new class files to the server. The next time those class files are downloaded there will be a change in the client GUI configuration. The client can query the server for a complete list of those class files at any time. If there are new ones present, the client can request them.

The client, e.g., Admin Client (AC) is a Java browser Applet that is served from a server e.g., an Admin Server hosted by a web server. Upon loading, the Admin Client obtains a reference to the Admin Server from the server's RMI registry, and sends commands to the Server via RMI. The AC provides Displays Data Flow configuration data and Node configuration data in the table. The AC accepts administration commands from the user and issues administration commands to the server. The AC processes events from the server and updates a display and displays the log files of Node Hosts and Nodes.

Referring to FIGS. 13A-13K, exemplary screen shots of client GUI are shown. For example, the GUI when used to administer nodes has an area where

accounting hosts are listed and nodes (none shown) on a select host are depicted as shown in FIG 13A. The accounting hosts list shows IP address, port and an alarm value. The nodes on the accounting list would show the name, type destination, alarm, state. As shown in FIG. 13B, the GUI also allows for addition of a new node, or editing, or deleting nodes. In addition the GUI allows for clearing alarms and viewing a log. Similar values are provided for the nodes on accounting hosts in addition to stopping and starting a node.

As shown in FIGS. 13C-13E, when the control to produce a “new” node is selected a Node Creation Wizard is launched. The Node Creation Wizard allows a user to configure a new node by specifying a service solution, e.g., GPRS, VoIP, IPCore, VPN and Access, a node type, e.g., EI, EP, AP, OI and a node specialization Versalar 15000 Versalar 25000, Cisco Netflow, Nortel Flow Probe, etc.

After the user completes the Node Creation Wizard, a node configuration dialog (FIG. 13F) is launched to allow the user to make adjustments to a default configuration for the new node. As shown in FIGS. 13G and 13H, the node host screen will show the new nodes. FIG. 13G shows a new “node 3” and FIG. 13H shows “node 3” and a new “node 4.”

As shown in FIG. 13I, the node configuration allows a user to specify which nodes are to receive output NARS from the node or to specify output format, e.g., flat file format, as shown. Selection of a destination defines a node chain. Thus, as shown in FIG. 13J node 3 has node 4 as a destination. The user may specify target nodes that reside on the same host as the producer node, or on a remote host. FIG. 13K shows a log file from the above examples (after adding node 3 and node 4).

Several Output Interfaces are included in the Accounting process such as a database OI that writes NAR records into a database table. The OI will scan its input area periodically. If the OI finds an NAR file, it will parse the information out of the NARS, create a bulk SQL statement, and bulk insert the information into a table. If it cannot successfully write into the DB, the OI will disconnect from the DB and return to its sleep state. It will then resume normal operation. Once the contents of a NAR file have been inserted into the table, the NAR file will be deleted from the input area. If the entire file was not inserted successfully, it will not be removed. The database OI requires two configuration files a general configuration file and a format rules file. The configuration file elements can include elements that are specific for the database OI in addition to the common configuration elements previously described. The format rules file maps NAR attributes into database table columns.

The Flat File OI converts NARS into records for storage in a flat file format. The admin user specifies the queue to which files will be output, and the frequency with which new output files are created. The Flat File OI requires two configuration files, the general configuration file and the format rules file. The configuration file elements can include elements that are specific for the Flat File OI in addition to the common configuration elements previously described. The format rules file maps NAR attributes into fields in records of a flat file. Other OI types to interface to other destination devices/processes can be used.

The Aggregation Node aggregates NARS based on specified matching criteria. The criterion for aggregating one or more NARS is that the value/s of one or more field/s in the NARS are identical. For example, the set of fields Source-IP-Address, Source-IP-Port, Destination-IP-Address, Destination-IP-Port and Timestamp, together signifies a specific IP-Flow. The NARS associated with a specific IP-Flow has identical values in these five fields and hence are candidates for aggregation.

The Aggregation Node allows a set of operations on any number of NAR fields as the Aggregation action. For example, the Bytes-In, Bytes-Out fields can be "Accumulated" from the NARS with matching IP-Flow Id (combination of the five fields described above), and start times. The Rule Based Aggregation Node allows users to specify the matching criteria (as a list of NAR attributes) and the corresponding action (field-id, action pair) on multiple fields through an Aggregation Rule file. The users can select an action from the list of Aggregation Actions (such as Accumulate, Maximum, Minimum, Average etc.) allowed by Accounting process. In case a match for an NAR is not found, the NAR is stored in the look-up table for matching with subsequent NARS with the same id.

Periodically, an Aggregation Node suspends its Input Reader and continues aggregating all the NARS that are present in its look up table. Once the Aggregation Node finishes aggregating all the NARS that are in its look-up table, it writes the aggregated NARS out using its Output Writer. These aggregated NARS have a new NAR Id having the aggregated fields. The Aggregation Node then resumes its Input Reader and continues with its regular operation.

Aggregation Rules include a specification of the NAR fields that form the matching key and the corresponding field-id, action pair/s. In case the matching key has more than one NAR field-id, they are separated by a comma. The matching key and the field-id, action pair/s are separated by one or more space/s, whereas the field-name and the action-id are separated by a comma. In the case where more than one

field-id, action pair is specified, the items are separated by semi-colons. A Aggregation Node does aggregation for a SINGLE matching key. Consequently, a Aggregation Rule file can contain only one matching key and its corresponding field-id, action pair list.

At Start Up, a Aggregation Node, reads its rule file and produces internal data structures which signify the component's NAR Field-Ids of the matching key and also signify the PSA-Field-Id, action pairs, that is, what action will be taken on which Field-Id, if an incoming NAR key matches with the key of a NAR in the Aggregator's Look-Up table. The Aggregation node reads an Input NAR, extracts NAR fields that form the key for this aggregator and forms a hash-key object using these fields. The aggregation node determines if there is a record in the aggregation look-up table matching that of the key. If no match is found, the aggregation node inserts the NAR in the Look-Up table using the formed key. If a match is found, the aggregation node applies specified actions to each of the PSA-Field-Ids specified in the Field-Id, action pair list. If the input NAR is a "Flow-End" NAR, the aggregation node creates a new NAR, writes it out and removes the aggregated NAR from the Aggregator Look-Up table. As mentioned above, the aggregation node can suspend its Input Reader and for each of the (unique) NARS in the Aggregator Look-Up table, produces a new NAR, Re-Initialize each of the fields specified in the Field-Id, action pair list and writes the new NAR out. Thereafter, the aggregation node will resume the Input Reader.

Enhancement nodes serve to transform NAR records in some way. Possible enhancement functions may include, but are not limited to, Normalization/Splitting that produce multiple NARS from a single NAR (1 to many), Attribute addition that adds an attribute to a NAR (1 to 1) based upon certain criteria, Filtering out attributes in NARS or Filtering out NARS from the data stream and routing NARS to different destinations based upon whether a certain attribute exceeds some threshold.

The following illustrates an example of configuration files that would configure an enhancement node to do IP-to-Group enhancement. The goal of this enhancement node is to add a group attribute to each NAR that is processed. In this case, the group data comes from a static table that is set up by the admin user. The Enhancer node parses a configuration file with the following syntax. Each row of the configuration file will have attribute identities SourceFieldId, DestinationFieldId or DestinationFieldType followed by the value associated with that attribute where the sourceFieldId is the id of the NAR attribute that will be used as the key to the

enhancement process. The source Field ID attribute contains an IP address. A DestinationFieldId is the id of the NAR attribute that will be the destination of the value of the enhancement process, that is, it will be populated with the Group ID number.

The IP to group Enhancer parses a file where each row inclusively maps a contiguous range of IP addresses to a user defined group. The first column of the row will indicate the starting IP address of the range, the second column indicates the ending IP address of the range and the last column associates the IP range to a group.

192.235.34.1	192.235.34.10	1
192.235.34.11	192.235.34.20	2
192.235.34.21	192.235.34.40	4
192.235.34.41	192.235.37.60	6

Referring to FIG. 14, a network system arrangement 310 that is typical when using an Internet wireless device 312 is shown. The Internet device 312 communicates with the Internet 322 via a node such as an S-GSN Nortel Networks GPRS service switcher/router 314. The S-GSN switch router 314 keeps track of what resources the Internet wireless device uses, how long the device uses the resources, and sends billing records to an accounting application 324 disposed on a GGSN or GPRS gateway device 318. The SGSNs will not create duplicates, but in the process of sending messages to the CGF (using GTP' protocol, which often uses UDP), messages may be sent multiple times, resulting in the CGF receiving duplicate records. Therefore, there is the possibility of the session having duplicate network records. Duplicate network records are undesirable because they result in inaccurate billing information and, in fact, can result in billing for the same session twice

The S-GSN routers 314 and 316 route their packets directly to the GGSN router 318 or, alternatively, route the packets to a charging gateway function router (CGF) router 320. In any event, the CGF router 320 distinguishes between duplicate packets that arrive in different paths. All records that come from the same session initiated by the wireless device 312 have the same session ID. That session ID is used to handle records in such a manner so that duplicate records can be eliminated.

Referring now to FIG. 15, a view of the network system 310 that incorporates a distributed data collection system 324 is shown. The data collection system 324 includes a plurality of nodes that are specialized and programmable to perform

different tasks, such as the EI nodes, AP nodes, EP nodes, and OI nodes described above. The OI nodes deliver records to an application App. For example, one of the plurality of nodes are equipment interface nodes EI. EI nodes translate incoming data packets into network records, preferably network accounting records (NARS). In the arrangement shown in FIG. 15, the EI nodes transmit network accounting records to a specific data collector node, e.g., an order enhancer (OE) node 344.

Since the node 344 has all of the network packets routed to it by the routing configuration, the order enhancer node 344 can implement a process to eliminate duplicate records before sending the records to a billing application. The distributed data collection system 324 implements the routing protocol mentioned above. The order enhancer node 344 receives all network records for a particular session from plural equipment interface nodes. In some embodiments, the EI nodes are programmed to perform duplicate elimination. In distributed data collection system 324, all network records for a particular session are still sent to the order enhancer node. In some embodiments, the order enhancer node 344 also orders the records before sending the records to an aggregation node (AP). For aggregation of network records, the records need to be in the correct order. Thus, all of the network records for a particular session are sent to a common order processing node. It is preferred, therefore, to also perform duplicate record elimination at the same order enhancer node 344. Duplicate record elimination and record ordering performed at an ordering node 344 saves processing at EI nodes and at the equipment, e.g., the GGSN.

The order enhancer node 344 takes incoming NARS, and orders and eliminates duplicate records. The order enhancer node 344 tracks all sessions and records in each session. For each record the order enhancer node 344 examines a set of attributes in the record and determines which session the record belongs to. The node 344 examines the session ID and the IP address, because NARS can have the same session ID, but originate from different devices. The NAR has a key that is produced based on those attributes.

Referring now to FIG. 16, an exemplary NAR duplication removal process 350 is shown. The process 350 receives an incoming NAR 352 and determines whether the session key in the NAR maps to an already propagated session. If the session key maps to an already propagated session, the process 350 will drop 356, the NAR and process 358 the next incoming NAR. If the NAR belongs to an already propagated session that means that the order enhancer node 344 has already received all the records for that session, has ordered the records, eliminated duplicates, and

sent ordered records onto the next node. That particular NAR would have been a duplicate NAR but it arrived too late.

However, if the session key does not map to an already propagated session, the process will determine 360 if the incoming key is a pass through type NAR. If the incoming NAR is a pass through type NAR, the process will pass the NAR through 370 and then process the next incoming NAR. That is, if the session is not an already propagated session, which would be the typical case, there are certain NARS that occur only once per session. With such pass-through NARS they do not need to be tracked by the order node 344.

If the NAR type could have several records in a session, then the order node 344 will need to process the NAR and keep track of the NAR. The order node process 350 will make a time stamp. The session table, which can be implemented as a hash table, will store the session key and a time stamp of when the NAR was entered into the session table.

Thus, if the NAR is not a pass through type NAR, the process 350 will add 362, a session key to the session table and determine 366 whether the session key maps to an active session. If the session key maps to an active session, the process 350 will determine 368 whether the record key already exists in the session. The process examines a key based on the record in the session. Each session could have a plurality of different NARS. To track and order the records and eliminate duplicates, the process keys each record based on attributes in the NAR. The process can use the sequence numbers and time stamps.

If the record key already exists in the session, the process 350 will again drop 356, the NAR and process 358 the next incoming NAR. If the session key, however, does not map to an active session, the process 350 will add 380, the session key to an active session's table and add the NAR to the table.

If the protocol is the S-CDR protocol, the process 350 will process 358, the next incoming NAR. For S-CDR protocol, the process 350 can implement a configurable timer that is reset every time the process receives a NAR for that session. If the process does not receive a record for a timeout period, e.g., 4 hours, the process 350 can assume that session is complete. With the S-CDR protocol there is no way to recognize that all of the records for a given session have been received.

If the session is not complete, then the process 350 will process 358, the next incoming NAR. If it is complete, then the process can perform sequencing of the NARS for that session. When sent the process 350 removes that session key from the active session table. Thus, S-CDR type of protocol there is still some level of

ordering that can be performed.

If the protocol is the G-CDR protocol, the process 350 will determine if the session is complete. If the protocol is the G-CDR protocol, the process 350 will determine if the session is complete which it can do by examining the Record-Sequence-Number and the Cause-For-Record-Closing attributes. If the G-CDR network protocol is not a complete session, the process 350 will process 358 the next incoming NAR.

If it is a complete session, the process 350 will sequence 384 all the NARS in the session according to the record sequence numbers. The process 350 will propagate 386 all NARS for the session to the output file of the node. The process 350 removes 388 the session from the active session table and the session time table and adds 390 the session to a processed session list. Thereafter, the process 350 processes a new incoming NAR.

The invention can be implemented in digital electronic circuitry, or in computer hardware, firmware, software, or in combinations thereof. Apparatus of the invention can be implemented in a computer program product tangibly embodied in a machine-readable storage device for execution by a programmable processor; and method actions can be performed by a programmable processor executing a program of instructions to perform functions of the invention by operating on input data and generating output. The invention can be implemented advantageously in one or more computer programs that are executable on a programmable system including at least one programmable processor coupled to receive data and instructions from, and to transmit data and instructions to, a data storage system, at least one input device, and at least one output device. Each computer program can be implemented in a high-level procedural or object oriented programming language, or in assembly or machine language if desired; and in any case, the language can be a compiled or interpreted language. Suitable processors include, by way of example, both general and special purpose microprocessors. Generally, a processor will receive instructions and data from a read-only memory and/or a random access memory. Generally, a computer will include one or more mass storage devices for storing data files; such devices include magnetic disks, such as internal hard disks and removable disks; magneto-optical disks; and optical disks. Storage devices suitable for tangibly embodying computer program instructions and data include all forms of non-volatile memory, including, by way of example, semiconductor memory devices, such as EPROM, EEPROM, and flash memory devices; magnetic disks such as, internal hard disks and removable disks; magneto-optical disks; and



CD\_ROM disks. Any of the foregoing can be supplemented by, or incorporated in, ASICs (application-specific integrated circuits).

5 An example of one such type of computer is shown in FIG. 17, which shows a block diagram of a programmable processing system (system) 410 suitable for implementing or performing the apparatus or methods of the invention. The system 410 includes a processor 420, a random access memory (RAM) 421; a program memory 422 (for example, a writable read-only memory (ROM) such as a flash ROM), a hard drive controller 423, and an input/output (I/O) controller 424 coupled by a processor (CPU) bus 425. The system 410 can be preprogrammed, in ROM, 10 for example, or it can be programmed (and reprogrammed) by loading a program from another source (for example, from a floppy disk, a CD-ROM, or another computer).

15 The hard drive controller 423 is coupled to a hard disk 430 suitable for storing executable computer programs, including programs embodying the present invention, and data including storage. The I/O controller 424 is coupled by means of an I/O bus 426 to an I/O interface 427. The I/O interface 427 receives and transmits data in analog or digital form over communication links such as a serial link, local area network, wireless link, and parallel link.

20 One non-limiting example of an execution environment includes computers running Windows NT 4.0 (Microsoft) or better or Solaris 2.6 or better (Sun Microsystems) operating systems. Browsers can be Microsoft Internet Explorer version 4.0 or greater or Netscape Navigator or Communicator version 4.0 or greater. Computers for databases and administration servers can include Windows NT 4.0 with a 400 MHz Pentium II (Intel) processor or equivalent using 256 MB memory and 9 GB SCSI drive. Alternatively, a Solaris 2.6 Ultra 10 (400Mhz) with 256 MB 25 memory and 9 GB SCSI drive can be used. Computer Node Hosts can include Windows NT 4.0 with a 400 MHz Pentium II (Intel) processor or equivalent using 128 MB memory and 5 GB SCSI drive. Alternatively, a Solaris 2.6 Ultra 10 (400Mhz) with 128 MB memory and 5 GB SCSI drive can be used. Other 30 environments could of course be used.

Other embodiments are within the scope of the appended claims.